## THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON. THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 1, 1845.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ot assume the editorial ch Globe to the genial shades of private life-to they deserve the verdict of their approbation. Mr. Blair has had a stormy sea to encounter. Questions of the highest importance to the destinies of our country have necessarily come under his supervision. He may have committed some errors: he may have offended some politicians; but his general course has been distinguished by great firmness of purpose, as well as great ability in the execution of his high office. We are aware of the denomination. Even if we were disposed to question the public sentiment of our people will stand by our administration. Even if we were disposed to question the public spirit of the whig party, they would ministration. Even if we were disposed to question the public spirit of the whig party, they would the powers and purpose, as well as great ability in the execution of his high office. We are aware of the denomination. which are, at least, equal to his own. His epitaph stands recorded upon the monument of the Globe Fime is yet wanting to write our inscription upon

. Blair & Rives have transferred their office igher style of disinterestedness than themselves. They have charged nothing for the good will of the and the States.

Aper. They have not placed an expensive value In the heat an mative of compelling us to come up to their act, we have found every thing that was disinterested and manly in their conduct. "Give us," they said, "the present value of our materials! Let them be estimated by impartial valuers—and we are con-tent." Upon this simple principle the whole matter has been conducted; and as some idie speculation has on, and as we see no necessity for throwof the valuation, and as we see no necessity for throw-ing a veil over any part of the transection, we say at once, that the copious materials, and the valuable printing office in which the Globe has been publish-ad, are estimated at \$35,000. We should not hesiate, with equal frankness, if it were necessary or proper, to unveil every scene of our relations with ed, than by quoting the words of Mr. Van Buren himself, in his letter of the 24th April, to Mr. Rives

himself, in his letter of the 24th April, to Mr. Rives'
"If anything could have added to your credit in
the transaction, it is to be found in the liberal spirit
by which it was characterized. You did not higgle
for high prices, or indulge in censures of the condut of those whose views you were about to promote, as is too often the case on the part of those
who are called upon to postpone their own for the
supposed interests of their party; but you evinced
throughout an earnest and obviously sincere desire
to carry the arrangement into effect upon terms, and
in a spirit which would be most likely to enable
wour highly esteemed successor to sustain himself in a spirit which would be most likely to enable your highly esteemed successor to sustain himself in an undertaking confessedly not free from hazard. In all this, Mr. Blair and yourself have acted in perfect consistency with your past characters, and have shown to all—what has long been known to methat your devotion to the democratic cause was not assumed for the occasion, but real, and of a nature which made you always ready to postpone your interests to that of your party, regarding the latter as second only to those of your country. For all this you will, in time, receive from the democracy of the nation the credit to which you are so well entitled."

nation to discharge its duties to the best of ties. We were not exactly prepared to ce our labors this evening. We were some-aried from the arduous field of the Virginia The soldier would have desired a short furlough for recreation and repose. But we never finch from our duty. The Globe ceased on the 30th April. There shall be no interregnum in the office; and though the editor of "The Union" has not been twenty-four hours in this city, and is about to tread the boards of a new and more conspicuous generosity of his countrymen. He is unaffectedly conscious of his own deficiencies; he has much to learn; he has a new and more extensive alphabet to equire; he has new characters to study, and new duties to perform; he has scarcely twenty acquaint-ances in the city; but he will strive to avail himself of all the lights which he can obtain, that he may guide his new bark over the wide ocean that is spread be fore him. He has, above all, to study those greatforeign relations which are particularly confided, by the theory and the letter of the constitution, to the already to predict "a splendid failure" in the new enerprise in which we have embarked. It may be so! degree supply the place of experience or of other qualifications, we shall not be altogether wanting to the task we have assumed. We have no mis-trust on the score of age, of which the political crithave so often been kind enough to remind us. We know our capacity for labor, and we are prepared to meet any sacrifice but that of our principles. the people. "Give us an honest fame, or give us

This was the farewell sentiment of a statesman who stands the first in glory as he did in office. As fame, power, and happiness, are staked upon the ad-monition, every good citizen should contribute to ence and madness of its enemies, will have rendered a patriotic service, which must merit the honors and ses of the people. It will prevent the commission of disastrous errors in the progress of the government. The dearest hopes of humanity deon the success of our great republican experi-t of self-government. Timely vigilance and entutions in the memory and affections of the human race. They will diffuse the benefits of our precept till regulated liberty shall pervade the and example, till regulated liberty shall pervade the world. Whoever, then, prefers the freedom of America to the heavy tyranny of other countries, should feight endeavor to preserve it by showing it. importance, and winning the zealous co-operation of every generous heart. This cherished conviction

the people have been threatened by the undue aucrity of their servants. The shock is calculated criously to distract the public peace. Nothing but seriously to distract the public peace. Nothing but evening, even if the time had arrived for the purpose. Oregon appears to be rising into the great question of the day. We must say that we are surpose. Oregon appears to be rising into the great question of the day. We must say that we are surposed at the language attributed to Viscount Peel and Lord Aberdeen in Parliament. Are not they right, whole nations have been cloven down, and they have been forced to exchange the banner of men should have fallen into the errors which dis-We cannot assume the editorial chair that has been so gracefully vacated by our worthy predecessors, without paying them the tribute to which we think them so justly entitled. Public gratitude demands this expression at our hands. Our private feelings could not be satisfied without pouring them forth. We cannot dismiss the editors chich they are about to retire—without saying, in appeared to be the precious emanations of the wis-the presence of the grand inquest of the nation, that dom of Providence, and rescued our own American hey deserve the verdict of their approbation. Mr.

gh office. We are aware of the dangerous con- the severest contention which antagonistical opinwe cannot expect to rival his ability, or acquire his and an expensive government was the object and reputation. Yet this, at least, we can do: we the policy of many who had always distrusted the ing for our trying task a zeal, an industry, and a competency of the people to govern themselves, and disposition to discharge our duties, who, consequently, strove to enlarge the bounds of tenst, equal to his own. His epitapla federal power. On the other hand, a plain and ecowhich are, at least, equal to his own. His epitaple federal power. On the other hand, a plain and eccutands recorded upon the monument of the Globs nomical government, which protects all, and opposite to the property of a system which the masses of the people had determined to advocate and designed to create. Accordingly, they did create a just and frugal government, which the masses of the people had determined to advocate and designed to create. Accordingly, they did create a just and frugal government. ment, of equal rights and specified powers. But Messay. Diair & Rives have transferred their ones into our hands, in a manner that serves to enhance from the moment of its creation to the present day the merit of the act. No men could have acted in a spirit has been exerted to obtain by construction the very powers which were fully considered and expressly repudiated by the convention, the people

In the heat and turmoil of political con some hasty factions of pernicious growth have sometimes ripened among us; and, disconcerting fo a season the usual order of events, have given un standard, nor of endangering the umon and a standard, nor of the scales of period of this little and selfish spirit has mingled itself. But great and pervading results, continually operating of this little and discernment of the people ting on the welfare and discernment of the people ting on the welfare and discernment of the people ting on the welfare and discernment of the people ting. ting on the weitare and discernment of the people have gradually dispersed each factious combination and fixed the relative value of contending parties, shaping the direction of national policy.

The heated elements which were fully develop

in the earlier stages of the government, and which divided our citizens into party-lines, continue to prevail. We daily recognize the doctrines, princi ples, and propensities of the former federal party now fully and zealously advocated under the borrowed title of warras. But the change of a party name should never be permitted to obliterate the memory of other days; to make the federal constitution succumb to convenience; to weaken the reserved authority and rightful weight of the separate States ntlemen. But how can we better manifest and to foment resistance to the confederacy, by arming the general government with a dangerous and unwarrantable dominion over private rights. No, every such wild and reckless endeavor to disturb the harmony of our federative system must be prompt ly resisted by the great republican party. They have always stood on the solid foundation of equal rights and honest laws,—upholding the spirit and power, dignity, and sovereignty of the separa States, against every disposition, from whatever quarter it may come, to disparage and moless them. Under the auspices of this noble and victorious party, the whole fabric of that wretch-

useless schemes; from a reckless and insidious as-sumption of State debts; and from a corrupt and corrupting distribution of our yearly revenue from

prevalence of justice and the power of truth guarded by a sentinel who happily adorns the pow er which supports him. The people have exalte to the summit of authority a statesman, who will de vote his energies to a preservation of the Union, and the sacred principles which formed it; without which, indeed, it cannot be perpetuated, nor even prolonged to another generation.

tempt to alienate our citizens from a determined dispo sition to support it, we shall regret their impotent ento accomplish such designs will expose the futility of the experiment, and diminish the power and se curity of their own cherished institutions. Let no the madness of ambition imagine that our presen defences cannot be increased, and are wholly insuf-ficient to protect us. We have all the power and resources which any people can desire, to repel the evils of injustice; and can augment them to the extent which wisdom shall indicate and patriotism commend. We know that freedom of opinion, ardor of discussion, and diversity guardianship of the federal government. We shall at of opinion, ardor of discussion, and or included of judgment, prejudice, and partiality, are included to the nature of man and the sovereignt dent to the nature of man and the sovereignty of States; and that the constant exercise of thes 'Man proposes, but Providence disposes;' but if unbridled attributes too often exhibits the appearun unflagging zeal in the public service can in any ance of premeditated hatred and wanton strife. But rulers who are swayed by the spirit of patriot ism, who consult the general good, and coolly esti-mate the horrors of war, may wisely hesitate to commit the fortunes of humanity to the issue and auspices of such a scourge. Before the magnitude of that final arbitrament, ambition should humbl her pretensions with considerate distrust and defer-ential dread; for, amid the Christian admonitions of this reasoning age, nothing but the rights, the honor, and security of nations, can justify the un-GENERAL VIEWS.

"AT EVENT HAZARD, AND BY EVERY SACRIFICE, THIS UNION its career. Her constant thoughts are turned to the cultivation of sincere amity and enlightened inter course with foreign States. The love of conquest and the passion for oppression, are foreign from her policy and inclinations. We trust that the wisdom of nations and the goodness of Providence respect it. Those who shall prolong the reign of will continue to avert from our peaceful shore those justice, and the power of our Union over the vio-billows of strife which agitate the Eastern World But should hostile encroachments threaten our rights invade our possessions, and involve us in war-should unreasonable claims be set up, under the pre tence of circumscribing our own rights—we shall look with confidence to the sure courage, to the en-ergy, and guidance which will enable us to steer the vessel of our Union through ail the turbulent elements of folly and injustice. The honor of the

a free people, the principles of the constitution, the rights of our country, and the sacred integrity of the Union, we invite the aid of every motive which animates our hearts, and will stimulate our efforts in the public service. Conscious as we are that nothing could stir us to the undertaking but the general cause of our beloved country, we shall discourage all sectional distrust, all personal rivalry, and all sectional distrust, all personal rivalry, and all angry contention. We shall appeal directly to the justice and the wisdom of the people.

In every country and in every age, the rights of can animate enlightened and patriotic citizens,-the

country is superior to all price. It contemns every threat, and defies even a world in arms. Our motto

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS

. We have no time to touch these questions this evening, even if the time had arrived for the pur-

tinguish their speeches?
In the course of a day or two, we shall ani on the positions which they have taken. We may even commence the series of strictures the great interests of our country to their blun-ders or even to their menaces. This is not the way for John Bull to deal with Uncle Sam. The public sentiment of our people will stand by our ad-

The Texas question is still undecided. We under stand that despatches have been received from Major Donelson down to the 3d ult. The reply of President Jones has not yet been received to his commu cations. We have fresh and undoubted assura that the people of Texas are most decidedly in vor of annexation, and will not yield the point to their present President or his advisers. Let Gen-eral Houston consult his own high character by speaking out in favor of annexation, and all would be well immediately. But whatever course a few prominent gentlemen may take, we do not doub the people, the course they will pursue, or the ultimate success of the measure. England may seek to stave off the result, by advising the government to procrastination, or by interposing its propositio of independence. But nothing, we trust and believe can defeat it. The time is at hand, when the people of Texas will speak a language which the world can

not misunderstand.

As for Mexico, she may bluster. She may b nduced to go to a certain point, by the hopes of British co-operation. She may threaten restriction upon our commerce; but it is not to be believed that either Mexico or England will be mad enough to disturb the peace of the world.

## VIRGINIA.

We do not desire to usher in the first number of "The Union" with any pompous flourish of trumpets; but, as Lady Grace says, we mean to take every thing seberly. Yet we must congratulate the country upon the triumph which the democratic party have just achieved in the Old Dominion. We have not yet received complete returns from all the State; but we have sufficient accounts to satisfy us that we have carried 13, perhaps 14, out of the 15 representatives in Congress, and a majority upon the joint votes of the two Houses, which will be sufficient to secure the election of a democratic senator in place of Wm. C. Rives, esq. ("Star of the Morning, how art thou fallen!!) We must content ourselves with a summary of the results, as far as they have been ascer-tained; leaving more copious details for another chapter of our history.

Conguess.—The delegation in the last se

embraced 4 whigs and 11 democrats. We now carry 13 or 14 democrats, and leave the whigs in possession of 2 members possibly—and probably 1 only. Messrs. Atkinson, of the 1st or Norfolk district; Dromgoole, of Brunswick district; Tredway, of Pittsylvania; Hubard, of Buckingham; Leake,

ORNERAL JACKSON.

The health of the hero of the Herminge is rather better, according to the last accounger. He appeared the most in place of Mr. Speaker Jones, desirent, in place of Accomact, Hunter, of Essex, in place of Lucas, democratic) Taylor, of Sheman load district, Chapman, of Morree district, and W. S. Brown, of the 15th or Monongalia district, (in place of Chilton, which is presented to be returned in Mr. S. Brown, of the 15th or Monongalia district, (in place of Chilton, Whig.) from the Loudoun district, are certainly elected. These are all democrats.

The only whig who is yet accretained to be returned is Mr. John B. Pendleton, (in place of Chilton, whig.) from the Loudoun district, lately represented by G. W. Hopkins, and between whom and Mr. George of Taxewell, both democratics, the competition of the Bertish ministry, as resently by Sammers, (whig.) where possible of the British ministry, as recently proclaimed in both their Houses of Parliadelphin, on Well-Johnson, (democrat), and G. D. Camden, (whig.) where possible of the British ministry, as recently proclaimed in both their Houses of Parliadelphin, on Well-Johnson, (democrat), and G. D. Camden, (whig.) where possible of the Error of the Children of the Chil atives, Mr. J. S. Pendleton will have the unenvied honor of being the lone star in the brilliant constelhation of the next delegation. Brilliant, indeed; for, in addition to the former representatives, we shall have Seddon, and Hunter, and Leake, and Bedinger, and Tredway, and Brown, to appear for the democ

racy of the Old Dominion.

Senate of Virginia.—At the last session the democrats had a majority of 8; this spring we shall probably gain 2 and lose 1 senator-making our resent majority in the Senate 10.

House or Delegares .- At the last session the

We have a fair chance of gaining, besides, Ca-bell and Wayne, (1,) Logan, (1,) Montgomery and Pulaski, (1,) Patrick, (1,) Ritchie and Wood, (1)

The northwestern portion of Virginia has not a complished all that we fairly expected, as appears from the following letter. But "Virginia (on this side) the mountains has redeemed the State."

side) the mountains has redeemed the State."

Extract of a letter from

"WHERLING, April 28th, 1845.

"It is to be feared that the demon of dissension has defeated the moral sentiment of Virginia. There is a moral in politics as well as in the church; and when this is not perceived, or disregarded, disunion, defeat, and not unfrequently irreparable loss, is the consequence. Northwestern Virginia has not much share in the honors of the present contest, even if other parts of the State repair the losses of the field.

"W. G. Brown, esq. is elected to Congress by a large majority.

rge majority.
"Miller (democrat) is re-elected from Brooke. "Miller (democrat) is re-elected from Brooke.
"Edgarton (whig) without opposition from Ohio
"Parriott, (whig.) majority 17, from Marshall.
"James G. West (democratic gain) from Tyler.
"A. Wade re-eler-al from Monongalia.
"Hall (whig) is said to be elected from Taylor.
"It is reported that Fawkes (whig) is elected fron Lawison.

Harrison.
"And it is said Camden is there running Johnson

close.

"We look to Virginia beyond the mountains to restore and retrieve what the northwest has lost.

"The poll in this county was unusually and remarkably small, neither party coming out."

"The Morgantown Mountaineer" states that Wade is elected delegate in Monongalia, over Cooper; that Brown has from 390 to 400 majority for

Congress; that in Marion county Brown has from 150 to 200 majority; and that his majority in the whole district will range from 600 to 800. John

elected delegate, by 92 majority, over one democrat and one whig; Brown's majority for Congress is 334. In Page county, Col. McPherson is re-elected. In Shenandoah, Mesara. Denaison and Stickley are

Posrscaurt .- We learn by this morning's "Rich mond Enquirer," and as it appears in the "Augusta Democrat," that in Wythe, a democrat (Leftwich) elected without opposition—another democratic gain.
The Wheeling Argus (of last night) states that

Neal (democrat) is elected to the House of Dele-gates in Wood and Ritchie counties by more than 200 majority. Another gain!

STATE ELECTIONS.

The Nashville Union states, that Mr. Brown has entered with great spirit into the campaign for Govof Tennessee; that he has proved himself a standard-bearer worthy of the high bonor conferred on him, and that the present signs justify us in the prediction "that the democrats have everything to encourage them in looking confidently for the triumphant elec-

date for re-election to Congress in the Knoxville district; Mr. J. B. Ashe declines being a candidate for re-election in the Memphis district; and Mr. F. P. Stanton is the democratic candidate. Mr. Scragge is announced as a whig candidate; but they are call-

ing a convention to nominate one.

The republican convention of Florida have nominated Col. Moseley as the candidate for governor of the new State of Florida, and Mr. David Levy, the present able and indefatigable delegate, as their candidate for the House of Representatives. To car-ry these elections, and give the new State a fair start in the race of greatness, it is only necessary for the republicans of Florida to do their duty. The whigs then, let them show it.

THE KENTUCKY CANVASS .- The Louisville Democrat says: "Tibbatta is on the track using up whigery—just what he is able to do. The skinning as also begun in Davis's and Boyd's districts." Our recent successes in Virginia ought to animate our friends everywhere to exert themselves. We have triumphed in Virginia by the energy of the republicans. The same energy will marshal every other State to the same victory.

The government of the United States will have the following fleet off Vera Cruz in a few days,

		90										-	Ju:
Frigate Potomac. Ship Falmouth The Lawrence Brig Somers Steamer Princeton, (equal to Ship Saratoga. Ship St. Mary's. Brig Porpoise.													
Ship Falmouth													
The Lawrence										•			
Brig Somers				• •	٠	٠			à		٠	٠	٠.
Steamer Princeton, (equal to	9).		• •			٠		٠,			٠	٠	••
Ship Saratoga				• •	٠		•		٠	٠	٠	•	
Ship St. Mary's	• • •	• •	•			٠			٠	٠	٠	•	• •
Brig Porpoise			٠	٠.	٠	٠	• •		*	٠	٠	•	••
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bove squadron. It embraces the ship Vincennes of 20 guns; but she is destined for China, for the Vandalia, now at Norfolk, and for which some other ship will be substituted.

House of Delegares.—At the last session the whigs had 12 majority. This spring we have already gained the following: Accomac, (1,) Buckingham, (1,) Caroline, (1,) Elizabeth City and Warwick, (1,) Fairfax, (1,) Gloucester, (1,) Handover, (1,) Matthews and Middlesex, (1,) Mecklenburg, (1,) Spottsylvania, (1,) Tyler, (1)—11; and we have lost Frederick, (2,) Williamsburg, &c., (1,) Taylor, (1)—4; being a net gain of 7, or 14 members, giving us 2 majority the lower House.

We shall make, almost certain, gains in Bath, (1,) Floyd, (1,) Giles and Mercer, (1,) Wythe, (1)—4; in which case, the democratic majority in the lower House will be 10, or 20 on joint ballot.

We do not pretend to vouch fir the last portion

PROSPECTUS ublishing at Washington to be called

For publishing at Washington a newspaper, to be called

"THE UNION."

TO THE PIPILC

But the federal party was not yet extinguished. He was a seal content of the work of the carbon, and the results of the responsibility which we are about to same power, continued, with the duties of an editor of a newspaper, but the duties of an editor of a newspaper, but the duties of an editor of a newspaper, but the duties of an editor of a newspaper, but the duties of an editor of a newspaper, but the duties of an editor of an entropois of our content of the country, to place them opened to an an acquarted upon other theatres, much more limited and less completious than the metropois of our content of the country of the work of the oldest countries of Europe. A distant point of the country of the oldest countries of Europe. A distant point of the Countries of Europe. A distant point of Europe. A distan as to equalize, as far as practicable, the public burdens upon all classes and sections.

We shall deem it our solemn duty to respect those essential compromises in the constitution which secured its adoption. These were "the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." They directly condemned the rash and meddlesome disposition on of the part of the abolitionists to interfere with the peculiar institutions of one portion of the confederacy, which is strongly calculated to distract our public councils, and to create some alarm about the Unitod Union itself.

We pledge ourselves likewise to sustain the administration in the efforts which will be made to secure to the United States the undisturbed possestion of Oregon. However much the late English journals may have reidiculed our right to the country—we entertain no doubt about the just title of the American government. We feel assured that, in the settlement of this momentous question, nothing will be omitted by the President of the United States which may be demanded by a proper spirit of conciliation, and a due regard to the rights and honor of our country.

But other subjects now call upon our attention; and at this time transcending all others, is the question of Annexation or Annexation or Annexation or Annexation or the part of her government, or of the writes of the United States, we shall spare no exertions to remove them.

These important questions once adjusted, and the tariff system brought to the proper revenue point, we may then expect more tranquillity in our party relations—but peace, sever. The danger can never be over, so long as we have a party to contend with like the federal whige—a party which is actuated by such false principles, which is so atrong in itself, so ably organized, so closely cemented together, so idolatrowsly attached to its leaders, and so fatelly in repetitions, and publications of the more than forty very in order that the

and Danier on the 9th day of Many, the maintenancy of the day on which (few) compared many that the day of the form of the Filleman Reprise. The state of the second of the maintenance of the compared of the second of the maintenance of the compared of the second of the maintenance of the second of the seco

E.F-Letters to the proprietors, charged with protog ill not be baken out of the good office. THOMAS RITCHIE,

2 cases white Canton craps shawls, el embroidered Medium, low-priced, and damasked she Also, a few colored ones Which we invite attention to.

D. CLAGETT & CO. May 1-3tif TARASOLS AND PARASOLETS.—We have

opened—

1 carton extra rich parasols, fringed, and inlaid
handles

1 carton extra real phandles
1 carton medium and low-priced parasols, a colors
1 carton dark green parasols
3 cartons parasolets, some extra rich
D. CLACKIT & CO. May 1-3tif

SUPERIOR GUITARS, &c.—Just opened at Stationers' Hall thirty Spanish guitars, (some from the celebrated makers, Martin and Coupa,) at intermediate prices, from \$350 to \$60 each. Also the best quality of strings for the same, at the lowest prices for cash.

WM. FISCHER.

By A. Green, Auctioneer. TWO FRAME HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.—On Monday next, the 5th inst., at half past 5 o'clock, p. m., I shall sell on the premises lot No. 2, in square No. 72, with the improvements, which are two new frame houses, situated on L street, between 90th and 21st streets.

Persons wishing to make a profitable investment will do well to attend the sale.

A GREEN,
May 1—3t

BALZARINES.—Just received, 94 pieces har some low-priced balzarities and bereges. D some low-priced balzarines and bereges.
Also, 1 case French musline.
May 1—3t

D. CLAGETT

COPARTNERSHIP.-WM. M. RANDOLPH OPARTNERSHIP.—WM. M. RANDOLPH
has this day associated with him Mr. F. L.
KELLER, of this city, in the grocery and commission business, which will be continued under
the firm of RANDOLPH & KELLER. In consideration of the change, it is of great importance
to have the accounts closed; therefore an early settlement of the same, either by note or cash, will be
exceedingly obliging.

May 1—3:

WM. M. RANDOLPH.

W AVERLEY NOVELS COMPLETE FOR TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, new edition, to be complete in five volumes, octavo. The first volume of the above series is this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR, price 50 cents, containing "Waverley," "Guy Mannering," "Anti-uary," "Rob Roy," "The Black Dwarf," and "Old Mortality."

By A. Green, Auctioneer.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF HOT AND GREEN
A HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION.—I shall
sell at my auction store, Concert hall, Todd's Buildings, on Saturday next, the 3d of May, at 3 o'clock,
from the celebrated garden of Robert Halliday, Baltimore, a delightful collection of flowers, coassating in
part of camellias, azelias, cactus, geraniums, grape
vines, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of ever
blooming tea scented and Bourbon roses of the most
esteemed varieties, with a large collection of plants